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MEMPHIS APPEAL

M. C. GALLAWAY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4,1877.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH. When "the chances and changes of this mortal life" have driven a portion of a family away from the native home, from the fireside, the dear ones that tenant it, and all the associations of early life, how sweet and how joyous is the occasion that brings them together again once more under the old roof! Bickerings and disputes may have caused the separation, but how thoroughly all causes of division are forgotten when some family observance, recalling recollections and incidents dear to them all, brings them to celebrate in common an occasion in which all feel a common interest! So it is with us in this country on the glorious Fourth. We celebrate our birth as a people, a distinct unity in the family of nations. We look back to the time when one universal sentiment filled every heart and swelled every soul with soaring aspirations for the possession of man's sacred right-freedom. It is not of bickerings and quarrels we think to-day. We look at this vast republic, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, at her commerce that wings its way to every clime under heaven. at her flag that proudly floats o'er every sea, and then we cast a glance back at "the old titirteen," struggling in difficulties, in selfdenial, in the ardor of patriotism, against a think of a George the Third bringing every power of his narrow mind, and every resource of his immense empire, to crush the Ameriand see the present sovereign, his second cessor of the head of the rebels, because he has occupied the station whose greatness is founded upon the deeds of "those rebels." The day is indeed glorious! The glorious Fourth gathers splendor with the passing years, becomes brighter as years lengthen to centuries, and will beam with more etherial solemn passage, for on the glorious Fourth the exercise of his own powers, the possesto a place among the foremost, without aris-

The North American Review for July conbut we could not devote this space to more | Jerusalem. interesting reading. Judge Black is one of the brightest and most brilliant lawyers of the United States, and his review of the scandalous means by which Hayes was made | Library Table, of June 21st, publishes "an | President evinces great ability, extensive in- appeal to the thinking classes in America." a scholar. This distinguished lawyer and profound a mystery as political economy, I tal, \$55,530. statesman, during the persecutions which the do not pretend to have any solution of the south has endured for ten years, has been the | question ready." She therefore offers three consistent defender and champion of the premiums, one hundred dollars, seventy-five southern people, and a relentless foe to those dollars and fifty dollars, according to the who have wronged and oppressed the south. | merits of the three best, for essays of about Heretofore our people have read with great | two thousand words in length, upon a solusatisfaction Judge Black's terrible phi- tion of the problem of the cause and cure of vituperative assaults, national misery. The essays to be sent to the overwhelming logo in ex- office of the Library Table, New York. The posing Radicalism. But they never read problem proposed is the most important social anything so able and conclusive, so wither- question that can occupy attention, and it is ing and blasting in its fiery virulence as this coming more into prominence every year. last production, holding up to public con- In the past, national internal struggles have tempt and disgust the foul means by which generally been resistence to arbitrary rule, the people were robbed of their rights. This and efforts to gain the exercise of the rights review of the electoral commission will be of political and personal liberty. Compared read and indorsed by honest men; especially with the past, these rights are now posby those of the south who have heretofore sessed, in a greater or less degree, and enjoyed Judge Black's merciless castigations that expression of national feeling of the knaves who, after roobing the south- called "public opinion" has its inern people of their property and liberties, fluence in all modern civilized nations. The terminate their infamous career by stealing liberty that has been obtained is not an end, the Presidency. An extra edition of the AP | but an instrument. If the prisoner in his PEAL containing Judge Black's review will cell obtains liberty, he wants to leave his cell

VIRGINIA POLITICS. A Democratic State convention will be come the owners. The first object that natu-

however, that the excitement only includes | thought and extensive research, for it is the the friends of a few of the aspirants, and is great problem of the age; it is the subject on not participated in by the mass of the Demo- which the efforts of struggling populations cratic voters; and as the convention will be will turn in the imm a late future. Socialchiefly constituted of the representatives of ism, with its ill-founded theories; communthe sturdy and calm yoemanry of the inte- ism, with its hate and destructiveness; interrior, there is a possibility that much more nationalism, with its strong spirit of proparbearance and decorum will characterize gandism-all have their origin in this this body than has been manifested by a portion of property, upon weich the tion of the friends of individuals. John W. whole problem hinges. The particular Daniel, Fitzhugh Lee, General Mahone and aspect of the property question involved Holliday seem to be the most formidable is that of distribution. So well have science, aspirants. There is a possibility, if invention and practical skill performed their not a great probability, of nominate parts, that there is no failure on the point of ing a new man, on account of the production. There is wealth enough, in all asperity that has been engendered the civilized countries, for all their citizens to between the friends of Daniel and Mahone. have a fair sufficiency of the comforts and A great many circumstances concur to give necessaries of life. The difficulty is how so inusual animation and interest to political to distribute this wealth among the commuminations in Virginia. In the first place, nity that each one, without trenching on the almost every citizen of Virginia is a thor- rights of thers, with perfect fairness and in oughly-informed politician. Nearly every tegrity, can permanently obtain and enjoy citizen is independent in wordly circum- his due share of the wealth produced and stances, and but few can be found who do owned by the community? Answer this quesnot subscribe to a newspaper and make poli- tion, show how this distribution can be right tics the staple of thought, study, and con- cously made, and the solution of Mrs. Thompversation. Virginia exerts, too, a very large son's problem is obtained. If a ship-load o influence upon the politics of the Union, and emigrants arrived at New York, and it was her Democracy very naturally feel great pride found that many of them had died on the of opinion, and regard with peculiar interest passage for want of food, and yet there was the course of political events. The action of abundant food on the ship for all, public feelthe Democratic party is, however, the action | ing would be shocked, and public sentiment of the State, a Democratic nomination being | would declare its indignation without stint equivalent to the election of a State officer; What is true of a single ship is true of a and, in nine counties out of ten, the action | whole nation-if there is food for all, yet of a county organization being equivalent to many suffer for want of life's necessahe action of the people of the county. It ries, the mode of distributing the follows that the contest within the Demo- food owned by the community is cratic organization in Virginia for its nomi- faulty, and every good man and woman will nations is as animated, and important in re- seek to correct the error. Our system says to sult, as the contest between parties in other every citizen-gain by your labor a ticket entitling you to your share of the wealth the States in the election in chief. Every member of the Democratic State convention will community owns; that is, your individual conduct his whole action in that body with share of the whole mass of property the whole mass of the people own, and it shall the full conviction actuating him that a nomination will be equivalent to an election. be yours. But here comes fhe difficulty: The community has not provided that every one The floor of the convention will be the real battle-field. In this view of the case, it will of its members shall have the opportunity to not be a matter of surprise if the proceed- get his ticket. He must work to gain a title ings of the convention should be animated to his share of the country's wealth; but at this moment, as the lady whose generous ofand excited. The southern Democrats are fer we are discussing understands, three milwatching with much interest the movements of their friends in Virginia, hoping they will lion persons are wanting work they cannot prove worthy of that influence which they get. This brings us to a point in the problem worthy of distinct attention-whose fault is it that any number of healthy, strong, honest, sober, industrious men can be deprived of

crush a people is still proceeding in France- tears, when they are ready to cross seas, climb

THE FRENCH CRISIS. The solemn drama of a class attempting to

have so long exercised.

well will it be if the ignominious policy of the mountains, or dive into mines, so that they haters of freedom do not make the drama a may have work. It certainly is not their tragedy, and fill it with episodes of blood fault. The fault, therefore, lies in the laws and carnage. The noble is combating the and customs of the community collectively, plebian, the skirts of the priest leave the pre- they failing to supply the wants of all who cincts of the temple to draggle in the filth of are entitled to a supply, although there is ample political intrigue. The aristocrat claims that | wealth for the purpose. He who will show it is his privilege to govern the people, and how this distribution can be justly and readily declares that the rights of the people are made, wifl not only solve the difficulty that summed up in the one right-the right to lies at the back of Mrs. Thompson's problem. mighty power ranking among the first nations of the earth. We contrast the past and traitor president has reviewed the soldiers, that has ever blessed the human race. the present, and in wonder and in and they cheered him. Trust those who gratitude we exclaim: "What hath God have the power of army promotion, and those that tried men's souls;" of the calami- mand-trust them for that. To cheer in for the nomination for secretary of state by ties that were faced; the misery that such a circumstance was as much a part of the Democratte State convention of Missis was endured; the weary waiting for the end; the day's programme of exercises as to sippi. Wherever the soldiers of the gallant now buoyed up with hope, now cast down wheel and charge. Fersons traveling in Army of Tennessee are scattered, he is well near to despair. We recall the names of the France write that in the casernes the soldier, and favorably known, as its youthful but patriot souls who fought and suffered. One talk of their attachment to the republic, and efficient assistant adjutant-general, from the by one their faces peep out from the records they read republican newspapers by prefer- time when General Bragg took command, in of history, headed by the grave, determined ence, and the officers of the lower grade are 1862, to its surrender, in 1865, nothwithstandcountenance of George Washington. We commonly with the men in this respect, ing the repeated change of commanders They say that, notwithstanding the govern- Nothing but the most thorough capacity and ment's order about the meeting of more than efficiency could have kept him in that position twenty persons, Gambetta freely said through all the mutations of those eventful what it pleased him to say on two occas years. It shows that whatever else went sions coming under the law, but his wrong amid the struggles and trials of that descendant, proud to show honors to the suc- enemies dared not arrest him—the people memorable period, the duties of his depart would have resisted, and the soldiers could ment were always well and faithfully pernot be relied upon to keep the people down. formed. And among the perplexing duties Events will show how true this may be. The of his official position, and the frequent great president issued an address to the army, and strain upon his energies, growing out of the the Bonapartists and prelatists are in rap- operations of an army in the field, and nearly tures with it. That is well. The Bona- always in the presence of the enemy, he was partists and prelatists are the enemies of the always patient and courteous to the men. fire as the ages cast about it the haze of their people, and the people are not slow to return often finding time to write letters home for the sentiment of dislike. The Pays, the them, and to do many other acts of kindness was proclaimed to the world man's title to Paris newspaper that is the organ of the and, since the surrender, no man in the State monarchists and the hot, vindictive opponent has labored more earnestly or more effectively sion of his own rights, the full ownership of of the republic, rejoices that the president has for Democratic government and home rule his dignity as a citizen, unstinted access to shown a willingness to draw the sword, and than he. Through all the vicissitudes of the highest honors of the State. The glori- it exults at the prospect that bayonets may be those ten years of oppression and misrule. ous Fourth showed the amazed nations that used to stab liberty, and place the plotting from 1865 to 1875, he toiled day and night a country can flourish, increase, and advance | and usurping "upper class," for a few more | in season and out of season, with wonderful years, in the seat of power. The priest, the consistency and tenacity, for those very reforms in government which the glorious tocrats and without kings. And since the glo- servant of the Prince of Peace, the preacher rious Fourth preclaimed the tidings of man's of the religion of him who said that he who Democratic victories of 1875 and 1876 have equality of rights, equality before the law, takes the sword shall perish by the sword. brought, and are still bringing to the people and equality of political standing, the world | urging on the struggle, though that struggle | of Mississippi. The people of the State will has caught the shout and echoed it from land may be with the bloody bayonet! Eighteen honor themselves and reward a faithful servant by electing him to the office to which he to land, and the truths embodied centuries of christianity, and this is the outin the American declaration of in- come! The fate of France is in the aspires. So mote it be. dependence, and first practically exem- balance; if a fair reference to the plified on American soil, have peeple at the coming election was become a gospel to the oppressed, a hope to made, France would peacefully and decisively the despairing, a landmark to the patriot of pronounce its decision. But this just and every tongue. The glorious Fourth! we re- reasonable reference is what the conspirators tive in the government service. All such are

TO THE THINKING CLASSES.

use, the application to some specific end of

the share of freedom of which they have be-

THE SHERMAN FAMILY.

work, when they are begging for it with

MAJOR KINLOCH FALCONER.

John Sherman is relentlessly hunting for poor clerks who happen to have a blood relajoice to hail it once more—we will prize its hate and dread. The fight is of a class kicked out of the treasury office as soon as memories, we will treasure its gifts, we will against a people, despotism against liberty, found, and their places filled with incompetake pride in its grandeur, we will boast the therefore the reference is that eternal re- tent people from Ohio and other favored excellence it originated, and we will teach source of tyranny-the bayonet. The men States. In view of Mr. Sherman's assumpour children to love it, and to glory in it to of blood appeal to order and religion-the tion of a virtue at the expense of others, the last generation. Hail to the glorious old | righteous cause of the republic to the caim, | list of the official Shermans possesses a mel peaceful flat of the people. The author of ancholy interest. We give it entire: John christianity was charged with endagnering | Sherman, secretary of the treasury, \$8000 HON. JERE. S. BLACK-HIS EX. public order, and the priest and the notle W. T. Sherman, United States army, \$18,000 CORLATION OF THE INFAHOUS cried, "Away with him, crucify him! crucify S. P. Sterman, collector of internal revenue him!" The bad habits of centuries still en- lowa, \$2500; Hoyt Sherman, receiver of an dure, but the people are determined and, Iowa bank, \$5000; Charles T. Sherman, extains Judge Jere. Black's review of the electhough opposed and checked, they will be the judge of a United States court in Ohio, retoral commission. It is a powerful document, victors, and priest and noble will be con- signed for sufficient reasons-impeachment; and will be published in the APPEAL of quered in France by right and truth, as they a nephew of John Sherman, United States Friday. It will occupy about six columns, were when they slew the just Galilean in marshal of New Mexico, \$6000; H. A. Higgins, clerk New York customhouse, \$1200; R. H. S. Leopold, receiver Freedman's bank, \$5000; cousin of Wm. Sherman, assistant A lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, in the treasurer of San Francisco, \$5000; Jonathan Sherman, revenue storekeeper, Circleville, formation and profound thought, expressed Sh. asks why three millions of persons in this assayer, San Francisco mint, \$1900; Henry in language that is as eloquent as forcible. country are wanting work and cannot get it? F. Sherman, lighthouse keeper, Newport, This last production from Judge Black's pen The lady says: "As I am a woman, and can-Rhode Island, \$408; James Sherman, inis worthy of his high character as a man and not, therefore, be expected to understand so spector, Newport, Rhode Island, \$1350. To-

A Grandson of Vanderbilt in Trouble New York, July 2.-Oakley S. Barker, aged twenty-two, grandson of the late Com-modore Vanderbilt, has been arrested on the modore Vanderbilt, has been arrested on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain of money or property belonging to the State and locket from a young woman whom he knew. It is said that Barker yesterday, the day he spent in court and in the Tombs, came without nuthority of law, or converting any into possession of an annual income of ten thousand dollars. He was committed for trial, in default of bail, for his larceny. The "Under the first count in this indictment it is detective who arrested Barker says he had previously stelen clothing from his boardinghe was visiting on Decoration day. Barker's mother was left by her father, the commo-

The Grover Investigation. patch says that the commission appointed to county was chargeable at the time of such investigate the charges against Senator Grover of using money for the purpose of securing his election to the senate met yesterday. The witnesses summoned include many prominent politicians of the State, and the prepar ations seem to indicate a searching inquiry. After a brief session, without electing any be printed, as there will no doubt be a large and walk abroad. The coming struggles of thing of importance, the commission ad

other witnesses. nomination of candidates for governor and other State officers. The preliminary canvass within the Democratic organization, which has been in full blast for several weeks, has been bitter and angry, and continues to be acrimonious, and it is to be feared that the constant of the consta A Clew to Important Documents.

Written for the Fourth of July Appeal.] YOUNG NATHAN HALE.

Hale was a very joung man, and with all the ardor of youth, he undertook the dangerous enterprise. He had succeeded in gaining the British camp and started to return, when he was recognized by a tory cousin, and at once arrested. Howe gave orders for him to be hung next morning, which order was faithfully executed by the bloody provost-marshal, in the most unfeeding manner. He was denied the attendance of a ciergiman, refused the use of a bible for devotion, and the letters which he wrote to his friends on the morning of his execution were destroyed, and the reason assigned was, that the rebels should not know that they had o man in their army who could die with so much firmness.—Sparks's Life of mashis-glon.

Disasters sad had followed fast Which o'er the patriot shadows cast. That damped his ardent soul at last When Howe advanced on York. Who look with pleasure on a grave When living meant to be a slave, Drew light from moments dark. The feeble rays of a flick'ring lamp Revealed a corner of the camp, Where leaders of the patriot band Bemoaned the sorrows of the land.

Somelspoke, in faltering accents low, Of present wants, and past distress, While others, with a sanguine glow, Spoke more of hope, of danger less. Their scanty numbers some deplore,
And wish for those in battle slain;
But ah' no power can them restore
To grapple with the foe again!
Others, burning with desire
To rush upon the allen crew,
Whose ruthless sword their brothers slew,
Without a feeling, save of hire.

At length a noble figure rose;
Deep thought upon his visage shows
A man above his able peers,
Without their jealousies and fears,
Grave silence then prevailed around,
All ears advanced to catch the sound,
Whose solemn notes were known so well
To act as with a magic spell.
My trusted friends, with me you share
The hardships of this rough career—
The fearless Howe, with mighty force,
Intrepidly pursues his course.
Augmented now his fighting powers,
At lowest count will double ours.
Hope on, but for the worst prepare—
I do not counsel dastard fear.
From you my thoughts I shall not cloak—
We must not risk a tautle here!"
Immortal Washington thus spoke,
Then trembling, rose with modest grace
A blushing youth, whose virgin face
Showed boyhood's days were scarcely past,
And but for that bright, steadfast eye
Through which the flery spirit flashed,
Displaying a soul with purpose high,
You might have thought him fit to play
The courtly galiant to ladles gay.

Brave general, itls fit you know,
Before our country's powerful foe
Has tried to strike a fatal blow,
His weakness, and his strength as well.
What if my enterprise should full?
'Twould add one more to those who fell,
And there an end of the common tale."
The honored chief arose to speak,
The glow of pride upon his cheek—
Such god-like courage, such virtue rare,
Such precious lives we cannot spare;
The object great, but death the price—
I must decline the sacrifice!"
While the leaders all approval cried,
The youthful hero thus replied: tood hears me as I speak; my life
I hold but as a means to save
My country in this bloody strife,
And welcome to me is the grave
Should freedom profit by my fall,
Responding to my country's call,
Responding to my country's call,
Resolved. I left my father's hall,
Nor empty fame nor boasting pride,
But liberty has been my guide."
Then Washington appeared to view,
As modestly the youth withdrew—
'Can we grow faint in freedom's cause,
Shall we submit to tyrants' laws,
While to such men our soil gives birth?
Nay, let our blood bedew the earth,
Ere pale submission's named:
Brave youth, remember, if success!
Your noble effort should not bless,
The nation's debt to yo. 's no less,
And Hale's forever famed!" jod hears me as I speak; my life

Soon, darkness moving o'er the bay, Disclosed the streaks of early gray That usher in the dawning day—The stars were fading one by one; As morn on the heavens shone, The waning moon betook its flight Before Aurora's waking light; Ashamed to show her sober face, She seemed to unless n between the star of t Ashamed to show her sober face,
She seemed to qulcken her usual pace,
Buoyant, happy as a child,
Where naught could live that was defiled.
Nature o'er the prospect smiled;
Pure as the unstained soul of love
Looked the earth beneath, the heavens above;
The softness of the baimy alf
Invited all to banish care.

It strikes upon the startled ear.
It is the foe—who now shall feel
The vengeance of his glistening steel?
What means that tunnil near the tent
Where Howe, the watchful night has spent?

"A traitor spy in our camp is found!"
"A spy! a spy!" is echoed round,
And teeth are gnashed, and curses loud
Are beard among the threat'ning crowd.
"Bring forth the spy"—the tent was cleared,
And soon a British guard appeared,
With bayonets fixed and savage cry—
They ushered in the captive spy,
Lord Howe, with wonder, saw the boy,
And scarce suppressed a tender sigh,
For duty had not always barred
The way to the heart of the gullant lord,
"Misguided wretch, you cannot know The way to the heart of the gullant lord,
"Misguided wretch, you cannot know
The vengeance of insulted foe—
Your doom is death; your soul prepare,
For crime like yours no mercy here—
One hope remains—approach—draw near—
Give me the strength of you rebel horde—
My sacred honor and my word,
To you for life, for wealth and fame"—
"Death, my lord, can bring no shame"—
"On the grave's brink, you hesitate!
Then be a fool and meet your fate,"

'My lord, I know you for a chief
Who honors truth even in a foe;
Now, knowing my fate, my greatest grief
Is that the patriots will not know
Where to let fall the crushing blow.
Grant but one favor ere I die,
This note dispatch to my degreat friend: This note dispatch to my dearest friend;
And then, without a tear or sigh,
To the yawning stave I shall descend—
To know how fearlessly with life I part,
Will soothe the anguish of her tender heart,

Would from this act draw courage new— The dastard foe must ne'er be told That they had one so true and bold! Hear, provost! let the traitors see, For crime like his, the penalty,"

Swinging from jounder dizzy hight,
What dismai horror strikes the sight!
Hovering in the ambient air,
What seeks that louely valture there?
Thy corse invites it, gallant Hale!
Thus purest heroes die who fail.
MENPHIS, July 4, 1877.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Woodward Embezzlement Case.

EDITORS APPEAL-Having heard it said jury, told them that they should not find him at five million dollars. guilty unless they were satisfied that he took the money within felonious intent to steal it, and that they did not think he took it with the intention to steal it, but intended to replace it. Upon examining the charge of Judge Logwood to the jury, it will be found that he said in his charge: "If the proof satisthat he said in his charge: "If the proof satis-fies you that the defindant [Woodward] re-Ohio, \$1200; C. H. Sherman, department ceived such moneys as are mentioned in the assayer. San Francisco mint, \$1900; Henry ment, as county trustee, for the purpose of safe-keeping or disbursement, or both, and that he has failed to pay over or properly account for the same, as required by law, the law deems such failure to pay over or account for the money a conversion to his own use and an act of embezzlement." The judge further told them that "embezzlement by a public officer is the using, by any person with-in this State, who is charged with the collecwhatever." Again the judge charged them: "Under the first count in this indictment it is not necessary for the State to prove that the defendant received the moneys named ouse, and a gold chain from Mr. May, whom therein from any particular permother was left by her father, the commodore, the interest on five hundred thousand county trustee, at the time or times named in said first count, he received and took into his possession for safe-keeping any money for the use of Shelby county, or which belonged to said county, or any money for which said receiving, he would be amenable to the law, and conviction might follow, provided these facts and the other ingredients of the offense of embezzlement are proven to your satisfac-tion, beyond a reasonable doubt." The other ingredients referred to are contained in the finition of embezzlement by a public officer, and walk abroad. The coming struggles of thing of importance, the commission ad-the peoples are going to be for the exercise, the use, the application to some specific end of other witnesses. bezzled the money named in this indictment, and also on the thirty-first day of December,

to his own use, and an act of embezzlement. Thus it will be seen that upon three of the four counts of the indictment the judge did not charge that a "felonious intent" must be proven in order to convict. but the contrary. The fourth count charged Woodward with embezzling the railroad money received by him as agent of the several railroad companies, and under our statute, in order to convict, the indictment must charge, and the proof must show that the oftense was committed with a felonious intent. The judge charged upon the fourth count separately, and told the jury that they could not find the defendant guilty under that count unless the proof showed that the act was done

with the felonious intent to cheat and de-fraud the railroad companies. The attorneygeneral did not press for a conviction upon the fourth count, but claimed it upon the first bezzled. Thus fit will be seen that it is a mistake to say that the jury returned a verdict of not guilty because the judge charged that the proof must show a "felonious intent" on the part of Woodward. I do not tent" on the part of Woodward. I do not analogy between the circumstances of the present time and those of 1877. He states of money is now demanded, criticise their actions, for they were acting under the sanctity of their oaths, but my only desire is that justice may be done, and that the responsibility for the acquittal in that case will not be cast upon shoulders where it

does not belong. SHELBY. Cotton Receipts. EDITORS APPEAL-In your issue of Wednesday was a communication from Mr. J. T. Trezevant on manufacturing in the south, etc., in which he makes a very big mistake concerning cotton receipts at this port for the past ten months. A writer, sign-ing himself "Factor," in reply to Mr. Treze-vant, also errs, and is as far from right. Here are the official figures from the cotton exchange up to the evening of June 30th: GROSS PECKIPTS

..241,862 bales ...217.895 bales NET (WAREHOUSE) RECEIPTS. The warehouse receipts is the cotton that actually handled by St. Louis factors. Subtract that from the gross receipts, and you will find what a large quantity of so-called St. Louis cotton might just as well be claimed by any other city through which it passes to its intended destination. For instance, Saturday's receipts is blackboarded at the exchange in this way;

Receipts since Sept. 1st...
This day's receipts.....
Through cotton.....
Warehouse cotton..... ...57 ...89-146-217,895 Out of the 146 bales, St. Louis properly 89 of them, but credits herself with the whole number; and thus it is every day; and instead of having received 277,090 bales up to this time, she has only received 165,052 bales, which is 11,710 bales ahead of last year, and not 100,000, as Mr. Trezevant stated. Mr. Trezevant's rumor to the effect that Mr. els, depends the depuration of the blood. It is by Thomas Allen had invested \$20,000 toward a promoting the activity of these organs that Hostet Cotton factory in Little Rock is also unfounded.

At present he has in the Iron Mountain railtlon. In its passage through the kidneys, impuriroad about as much fish as he can fry and tees which beget rheumatism, gout and gravel, are keep from getting into the fire. He is a destrained from the blood; but when those small but cided railroad man, and from what I know of him, intends to sink or swim in that business.

The rumor perhaps finds currency from the cases mentioned. Hostetter's Bitters rouse the kidfact that several merchants here and at Tex- | negs to renewed activity, by which means the blood arkana, Arkansas, in connection with some is depurated. It likewise purifies the blood when others on the line of the Iron Mountain rail- contaminated with bile, by promoting a gentle but road, and interested in that enterprise, have taken out a charter for a compress company, the basis of whose operations will be in Texarkana and St. Louis. My object in writing the above is not to prove Mr. Trezevant to be writing the above is not to prove Mr. Trezevant to be writing to the above is not to prove Mr. Trezevant to be writing to the above is not to prove Mr. Trezevant to be writing to the above is not to prove Mr. Trezevant to be writing to the above is not to prove Mr. Trezevant to be writing to the following a gentle but of the bowels, and has the further effect of regulating the action of the bowels, and has the further effect of regulating the action of the bowels, and has the further effect of regulating the action of the bowels, and has the further effect of regulating the action of the bowels, and has the further effect of regulating the action of the bowels, and has the further effect of regulating the action of the bowels, and has the further effect of regulating the action of the liver, thus contained the further effect of regulating the action of the liver, thus contained the further effect of regulating the action of the liver, thus contained the further effect of regulating the action of the liver, thus contained the further effect of regulating the action of the liver, thus contained the further effect of regulating the action of the liver, thus contained the further effect of regulating the action of the liver, thus contained the further effect of regulating the action of the liver, thus contained the further effect of regulating the action of the liver, thus contained the further effect of regulating the action of the liver that the further effect of regulating the action of the liver that the further effect of regulating the action of the liver that the further effect of regulating the action of the liver that the further effect of regulating the action of the liver that the further effect of regulating the action of the liver that the further effect of regulating the action of th phis and help her to keep what little glory she has left. If there is any one place I am attached to, it is the Bluff City, and I hope yet to see the day when she will be great and and my opinion is not valuable, but it will bear expressing. I don't think St. Louis merchants will ever handle, in any one season, more than two hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton. If they do it will be an unusually large crop-year that will cause it. St. Louis is undoubtedly a great city, but the people are just as slow, and there is as much old-fogyism here as in Memphis. If there are any who doubt it, let them read the proceedings of the narrow-gauge railroad convention held here last week—particularly the remarks of Mr. Filley, president of the board

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

of trade. Very respectfully, D. R. F. St. Louis. July 1, 1877.

New York, July 2: Arrived-Steamer Eng-Glasgow, July 2: Arrived—Steamer State of Nevada, from New York. San Francisco, July 3: Arrived-Ship S. C. Blanchard, from Liverpool. New York, July 3: Arrived-Steamship Pommerania, from Hamburg. Lizerpeol, July 2: The citizens contributed for teen thousand dollars for the St. Johns

London, July 3: The steamships Maas and Oder, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out. Indianpolis, July 2: J. O. Martin, who stabbed himself here this forenoon, died of his wounds this evening. London, July 3: A large block of ware-houses at Bradford burned this morning. Edinburgh, July 3: The Presbyterian coun-

Loss, five hundred thousand dollars. cil opened to-day. A sermon was preached by Prof. Flint, of the Edinburgh university. madrid, July 3: The inundation in the province of Muria has seriously damaged the railways. Twenty-two persons were drowned.

New York, July 2: The bark Sierra Nevada, hence March third, with a second batch of emigrants, has arrived at Sydney You of emigrants, has arrived at Sydney, New South Wales. Rome, July 3: The pope was so ill yester-

day and to day that many of the bishops who were about to leave Rome postponed their

Paris, July 3: Senor Zarilla and othe

Spaniards implicated in a plot against the Spanish and French governments will be the State versus A. Woodward give as a reason for finding a verdict of acquittal, that the judge of the court, in his charge to the jury, told them that they should not find him. Quebec, July 2: The provincial govern-ment has appointed Judge Coursal a commissioner to inquire into the cause of the fire which destroyed the Oka Catholic church. Buffalo, July 3: The jury in the case of Joseph Bork, the defaulting city treasurer, have given a verdict of guilty on one of the seventeen indictments for embezzlement.

Columbus Ohio July 2: Markin Kollon

WEEKLY: Columbus, Ohio, July 2: Martin Kelley,

aged fourteen years, a son of an ex-member of the council, was drowned this morning while bathing in Whitstone river, north of Springfield, Ill., July 2: The coal mine owners here having experienced eight weeks of the miner's strike, to day decided to give the place of the miners to new men en-

London, July 2: British revenue receipts for the last three months have increased over two million five hundred thousand dollars. compared with the corresponding period for Columbus, Ohio, July 3: Dr. Otto Zirkle, a

veteran of the Mexican war, and who came to this country with Carl Schurz under sen-tence of banishment from Germany, died yesterday afternoon. Boarshead, N. H., July 3: Ex-Governor Noyes, minister to France, and Judge E. J. Minot, of Chicago, will assist in the celebration to-morrow with the New Hampshire United States senators and others.

Berlin, July 2: Prince Bismarck reached PRINTING-HOUSE United States senators and others. here yesterday and remained a short time. He left at noon for Schonhausen, and will proceed to Friedrichorous, returning to Varsin

via Berlin in the course of a week. Albany, July 2: The Royal Canadian insurance company, of Montreal, has been suspended from doing business in the State of New York on account of the impairment of its capital, caused by the St. Johns fire. Indianapolis, July 2: Colonel J. O. Martin, secretary of the Masonic State mutual benefit insurance association, attempted suicide this morning, by stabbing himself with a knife. He is still living, but will probably not re-

New York, July 2: A dispatch from Washington says that Secretary Sherman has re-ceived an order from London for fourteen million four-per-cents. There will be a call issued for bonds soon by the treasury depart ment.

New York, July 3: A London dispatch says that the house of commons yesterday was the scene of the most exacrimonious, and it is to be feared that the convention itself will be the scene of intense and fiery excitement. It is to be considered,

said money, such failure to lawfully account for or the refusal to pay over the same according to law, was a conversion of the money to his own use, and an act of embezzlement."

altercation with the government, kept calling for a division of the house, and made use of other parliamentary filibustering tactics all night, the session not ending till seven o'clock

this morning. Cleveland, O., July 2: The charcoal sheds of the Cleveland rolling-mill company, to-gether with a large quantity of charcoal, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is esti-mated at ten thousand dollars. No insurance. The fire lasted twelve hours.

Paris, June 3: The Pays, referring to President MacMahon's order of the day to the troops who participated in the review Sunday, says: "At last we feel that we are ruled by a hand that wields a sword. The chief of the army has appealed to bayonets, and all mus now return to their duty. Baltimore, July 3: Prof. Nathan R. Smith distinguished surgeon and medical practi-

tioner, died this morning at his residence on Saratoga street, in the eighty-first year of count, which was the general one and covered all the money claimed to have been embezzled. Thus it will be seen that it is a work on the surgical anatomy of arteries. that if that rate of money is now demanded, it must find its justification otherwise than by the precedent of 1870. St. Louis, July 2: General Sherman ar-

rived here yesterday, en route to the Yellow-stone river to inspect the frontier posts. He will be accompanied by General Pope and General Bacon, of his staff, and by his son, Thomas E. Sherman. The party will leave here for Chicago in a day or two, to go hence to Duluth and Bismarck. St. Louis, July 2: A reduction of five cents per hundred on fourth-class freights to New York went into effect here to-day on all trunk

meats. Live stock was also reduced five cents per hundred to New York, Buffalo and Pitts-burg, the rate established being sixty cents to New York and thirty-five cents to Buffalo and Pittsburg. Kansas City, July 2: There are now up-ward of one hundred thousand cattle in the immediate vicinity of Dodge City, Kansas, some of the herds running high into the thousands. There is a single herd of forty

lines, and a reduction of eleven cents on bulk

thousand, another of twenty-one thousand and one of seventeen thousand. The Texas drive to Dodge City this year will reach close on to two hundred thousand. Cincinnati, July 2: A man who registered at the Indiana house last Saturday as H. B. Jerauld, and who has remained in his room ever since, attempted to commit suicide this evening by jumping from a third story win-dow into the street, striking a deal table which stood near the curb-stone with his

head. He was taken to the Cincinnati hos-The extent of his injuries is not yet A Superb Blood Denurent. Upon the action of the kidners, bladder and bow els, depends the depuration of the blood. It is by

chronic and painful diseases curediwithout medicine If there is any one place I am | Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them. and how to distinguish the genuine from the spur yet to see the day when she will be great and the croakers no more. I am no cotton man, dress Pulvermacher Glvanic Co., 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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NEWSPAPERS.



London, July 3: A large spinning and weaving factory at Rouen, France, burned, throwing two hundred and fifty-three em-

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